

**Title of the Invention**

**PROTECTIVE GARMENT, AS FOR FIREFIGHTER,  
WITH DIFFERENT FRONT AND BACK PROPERTIES**

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**Cross-Reference to related Application**

This application is a continuation-in-part of United States Patent Application Serial No. 10/437,599, which was filed on May 14, 2003, and the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

10 **Technical Field of the Invention**

This invention pertains to a protective garment, such as a coat, trousers, overalls, or coveralls, for a firefighter or an emergency worker. This invention contemplates that a back portion of the garment is breathable and substantially all of a front portion of the garment includes a continuous, fluid-impervious, heat-reflective layer.

15 **Background of the Invention**

Commonly, a protective garment, such as a coat, trousers, overalls, or coveralls, for a firefighter or an emergency worker has plural layers, which provide the protective garment with protective properties, such as abrasion resistance, puncture resistance, thermal protection, and water repellence, which protect the firefighter or emergency worker against injury, which protect the protective garment against damage, or which protect both.

20 Commonly, an outer layer, which may be also called a shell, provides the protective garment with abrasion resistance and with puncture resistance, while inner liners provide the protective garment with a moisture and with thermal protection. Commonly, the shell has a water-repellent finish, such as a

perfluorohydrocarbon finish, which provides the protective garment with water repellence. Non-continuous, vapor-permeable, retroreflective sections have also been provided on such garments, as exemplified in United States Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0019009 A1.

5      **Summary of the Invention**

This invention provides, for a firefighter or an emergency worker, a protective garment having a front portion and a back portion. The back portion is breathable to allow air and water vapor to pass through the back portion, whereas the front portion includes a fluid-impervious, heat-reflective layer, which is continuous from a region at or near a top of the garment to a region at or near a bottom of the garment.

In one contemplated embodiment, substantially the entire front portion of the protective garment includes the continuous fluid-impervious, heat-reflective layer. Both the front and back portions may comprise breathable moisture and thermal barriers, with the heat-reflective layer overlying the barriers over substantially the entire front portion. The heat-reflective layer may be an aluminized layer, such as an aluminized polyester film.

15      **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Figure 1 is a perspective view of two protective garments embodying this invention, namely, a protective coat and protective trousers, as seen from a front vantage. Figure 2 is a perspective view of a firefighter wearing the protective garments, as seen from a back vantage. Figure 3 is an enlarged, perspective view of the protective trousers, as taken along line 3—3 of Figure 1, in a direction indicated by arrows.

## **Detailed Description of the Illustrated Embodiment**

As illustrated, this invention is embodied in two protective garments, namely, a protective coat 10 and protective trousers 20, which are worn with the protective coat 10. Except as illustrated and described herein, the protective 5 garments 10, 20, are similar to protective garments known heretofore and available commercially from Morning Pride Manufacturing, L.L.C. of Dayton, Ohio, and from other sources. This invention may be also embodied in a protective garment of a different type, such as overalls or coveralls.

The protective coat 10 has a front portion 12 and a back portion 14. The 10 protective trousers 20 have a front portion 22 and a back portion 24. When the protective garments 10, 20, are worn by a standing wearer, such as the firefighter illustrated in Figure 2, the front portions 12, 22, face frontwardly and the back portions 14, 24, face backwardly. The front portions 12, 22, have a common set of protective properties and the back portions 14, 24, have a common set of protective 15 properties.

The protective coat 10 has a shell 30, which is made from a fabric woven from an aramid, a polybenzimidazole, or an aramid-polybenzimidazole blend, and the protective trousers 20 have a shell 40, which is made from the same fabric.

The shells 30, 40, provide the protective garments 10, 20, with two protective 20 properties, namely, abrasion resistance and puncture resistance. The protective coat 10 has an inner, quilted, thermally insulative liner 32 and the protective trousers 20 have a similar, thermally insulative liner 42. The thermally insulative liners 32, 42, provide the protective garments 10, 20, with another protective property, namely, thermal protection.

The shells 30, 40, the thermally insulative layers 32, 42, or both are provided, on their outer surfaces, with a water-repellent finish, such as a perfluorohydrocarbon finish, which provides the protective garments 10, 20, with another protective property, namely, water repellence. The perfluorohydrocarbon  
5 finish may be a TEFLON finish, which is available commercially from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc. of Wilmington, Delaware, or a SCOTCHGUARD finish, which is available commercially from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. of St. Paul, Minnesota. Alternatively or additionally, each of the protective garments 10, 20, may have an intermediate liner (not shown) providing a moisture  
10 barrier.

According to a preferred embodiment of this invention, the front portion 12 of the protective coat 10 and the front portion 22 of the protective trousers 20 include a continuous, uninterrupted, fluid-impervious, heat-reflective, outer layer. This layer may be formed, for example, by aluminizing the front portion 12 (e.g.,  
15 by providing a layer of aluminized polyester film, such as aluminized Mylar®).

The back portion 14 of the protective coat 10 and the back portion 22 of the protective trousers 20 are not aluminized and, therefore, are breathable to allow air and water vapor to pass through the back portions 14, 22. Being aluminized, the front portion 12 of the protective coat 10 and the front portion 22 of the protective trousers 20 have protective properties, which the back portion 14 of the protective coat 10 and the back portion 24 of the protective trousers 20 do not have, namely, fluid-imperviousness and heat-reflectivity.  
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As illustrated in Figure 2, a firefighter wearing the protective garments 10, 20, tends to face a fire that he or she is fighting. Hence, it is advantageous for the  
25 front portions 12, 24, of the protective garments 10, 20, to be heat-reflective and

fluid-impervious, while the breathability of the back portions 14, 24, still permit the garments 10, 20 to be worn comfortably.